Numb. 4830

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday April 3. to Thursday April 5. 1711.

Moscow, February 26. *N. S.*

ON the 13th Instant Monsieur Wolcowitz, Grand Marshal of Lithuania, Ambassador to his Czarish Majesty from the Republick of Poland, arriv'd near this Place, and was lodg'd at a Country Seat belonging to Admiral Apraxin, about an English Mile from hence; but all things being prepar'd for his Reception, he made his Publick Entry on Sunday the 15th, and on the 17th was admitted to a Publick Audience; on which Occasion, as well as at his Entry, several Disputes arose relating to the Ceremonial, but were with much difficulty adjusted. He made his Speech in the Polish Tongue, and was answer'd in his Majesty's Name by Count Göllofkin, the first Minister. The chief Points contain'd in his Speech were, a Desire that his Czarish Majesty wou'd punctually observe his Treaties with Poland, all things having been fulfill'd on their Parts; and that in pursuance of it he wou'd be pleased to restore Riga, and the other Towns in Livonia, to the Republick, and release all the Poles that are Prisoners here. It is said the Imperial Minister has been instructed to second the Polish Ambassador's Demands for the Restitution of Livonia; but it is thought no Resolution will be taken in that Affair during the Continuance of the present War. Frequent Conferences are held here, at which the Czar usually assists; and all the proper Methods having been taken for the Augmentation of the Forces, his Majesty is now preparing to leave this Place, in order to put himself at the Head of the Army that has been assembling on the Frontiers.

Vienna, March 31. *N. S.* The Dean of Hildesheim is deputed hither with Representations to his Imperial Majesty from the Chapter of that Bishoprick, and several Conferences have already been held here in relation to the Affairs with which he is entrusted. The Turkish Aga arrived the 16th Instant at Peterwaradin, and is daily expected here. It is now said, that great Opposition was made in the Divan to the sending of that Minister hither, and that after a long Debate it was resolv'd he shou'd be only charg'd with Letters from the Grand Vizier to the Prince of Savoy, it being alledg'd, that a Letter from the Grand Signior himself wou'd be contrary to his Honour and Dignity, and look like an unworthy Condescension to the Emperor: However, the Grand Visier assures the Prince, that what is written is by an Express Command from the Sultan, his Master; and that no Engagements will be enter'd into contrary to the Interests of his Imperial Majesty, and the Tranquility of his Dominions. They write from Bender, that the Palatin of Kiovia was marched from thence towards Poland, with a Body of Poles, Walachians and Cossacks in the King of Sweden's Pay, and that he was to be join'd by a great Body of the Budziack Tartars, under the Command of Mechmet Ghierag, Son to the Cham of Tartary. Our Letters from Constantinople add, that the Horse Tail was expos'd with the usual Ceremony on the 8th of February; and that the 28th of the same Month was the Day fix'd for the Grand Vizier's repairing to his Tents at the Place usually appointed for the first Encampment. Notwithstanding which it is thought the Turkish Army will not be able to assemble on the Frontiers 'till the beginning of July.

Berne, March 28. *N. S.* They write from Milan of the 20th Instant, that they had no Account of the Arrival of the Confederate Fleet at Vado; but that it was daily expected, the Troops being ready to embark for Catalonia as soon as it arrived. A Letter written by a General Officer in the Duke of Noailles's Army in Spain, dated the 15th, confesseth that their Cavalry was entirely ruin'd; that twenty seven Squadrons were marched towards Mompelier, and the rest to Montauban, in order to be recruited; and that it was impossible for the Duke of Noailles to undertake any thing in Catalonia 'till towards the middle of May, for want of Forage. The Convoy that set out the 11th Instant from Marseilles for Roses, met with a violent Storm in the Gulf of Lyons, which sunk two Vessels laden with Corn, and the rest having receiv'd great Damage, got with much difficulty into the Port of Cette. They write from Grenoble, that the Duke of Medavi was busy in visiting the Frontier Places, and storing the Magazines; but that there was no probability the Campaign wou'd be open'd in those Parts before the beginning of May.

Hanover, March 31. *N. S.* My Lord Raby arrived here on Friday last in the Evening, and continu'd his Journey to the Hague on Sunday in the Afternoon. During his stay here, his Excellency was treated by his Electoral Highness, and the whole Court, with the Respect and Distinction due to his Character and Person. Our last Letters from Constantinople, by the way of Vienna, advise, that the Turks do not continue their Preparations for War with the same Application with which they were begun. The Troops expected from Asia and out of Egypt, cannot possibly arrive 'till the Season is far advanc'd, so that there is no likelihood of the Army's being on the Frontiers 'till towards the end of June. The Turks compute that their Army will consist of Eighty thousand Men fit for Service; however we are assured it will be compos'd chiefly of new raised Troops, without any experienc'd General at the Head, and very few experienc'd Officers.

Hamburgh, April 3. *N. S.* The Swedes pretend to have received Letters from his Swedish Majesty's Envoy at Constantinople, importing, that though great Endeavours had been used to divert the Turks from their Military Preparations, yet they were continued with very great Success, and that their Army would be ready to take the Field in a short time. They say their Fleet, which is to consist of three hundred Sail, will likewise be in a Condition to put to Sea in six Weeks, and

that